GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

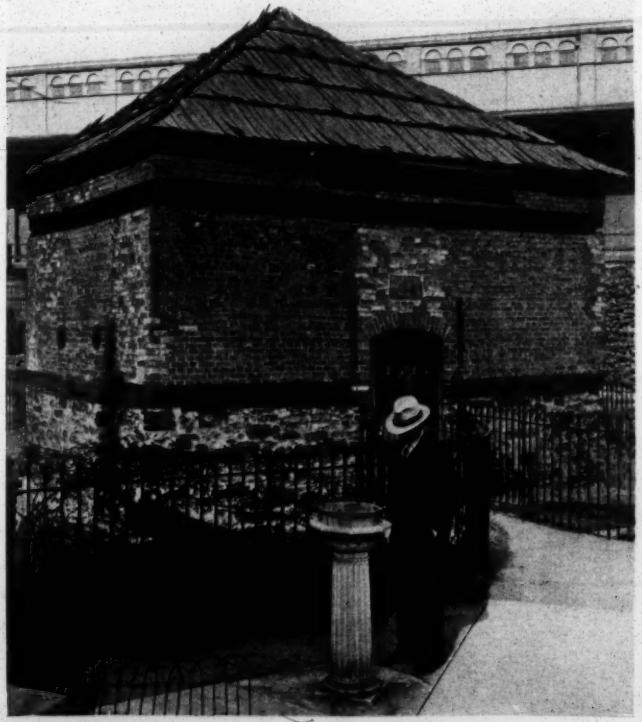
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Contents for Week of November 26, 1934. Vol. XIII. No. 21.

1. Turkey, "The National Thanksgiving Bird."
2. Annam, "Carrying-Pole" of French Indo-China.
3. National Park Pictures on Postage Stamps.
4. Kent, the Garden of England.
5. Pittsburgh Has a Trade Jubilee.



© *National Geographic Society*

PITTSBURGH'S OLDEST BUILDING

This relic of Indian War days, the blockhouse of Fort Pitt, still stands at the forks of the Ohio. It dates from 1763 (see Bulletin No. 5).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

UMI

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Turkey, "The National Thanksgiving Bird"

NOT every Thanksgiving dinner table may be graced with roast turkey this year, but the largest of wild game birds to be tamed by man is still known wherever the American flag waves as "The National Thanksgiving Bird."

The turkey is the only race of poultry that originated in America. When Francisco Fernandez, the Spanish explorer, touched the north coast of Yucatán in 1517, the turkey had already been domesticated by the natives.

Various Indian tribes of North America fed freely upon turkey meat, from both wild and domesticated flocks. The Aztecs were more inclined to tame the turkey than the northern Indians, but all tribes hunted the wild birds. The flesh was not the only part of the turkey used by the Indians. Feathers served to adorn wearing apparel, and they were also made into robes and blankets.

Once Ranged over Much of North America

Originally the wild turkey ranged from the Atlantic coast to as far north as the Dakotas, and from southern Ontario to southern Mexico. It was not a native of the three Pacific Coast States, nor of Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming.

With nearly a whole continent for his home, the more favored haunts of the wild turkey were the forests and brush lands, where food was abundant and there was some protection from natural enemies. He fed on acorns, seeds, berries, grass, and insects, especially grasshoppers.

The clearing of the forests and brush lands for farming, and the shooting of thousands of birds by hunters, were two of the reasons for the gradual retreat of the wild turkey from Northern and Eastern States. It is still to be found, however, in some eighteen States and in Mexico.

Various State game departments are now bringing back the bird and restocking wooded areas.

Although there is no doubt that the wild turkey originated in America, there is much doubt as to how it got its name. Some early writers suggest that the name "turkey" was adopted because the adornments of the fowl's head resembled the fez once worn by Turkish citizens. But the most widely-accepted explanation is that the name bears some resemblance to the bird's repeated call-notes—"*turk, turk, turk.*"

Plumage a Greenish Bronze

The wild turkey is a handsome bird of stately carriage. His glossy plumage is mostly greenish bronze, with gold and coppery reflections. In the sunlight the effect is a delight to the eye. The feathers of the neck, breast, body, and back are tipped with a band of velvety black, thus bringing out the glowing sheen of the remainder of the plumage.

The wild turkey male loves a large harem, and there is no pairing off in couples as in the case of many other wild birds. Bitter fights among the old males are common, the victor claiming the harem of the vanquished. The females select secluded spots for their nests and make a slight depression in the ground, into which a few dry leaves are scratched.

From eight to fifteen eggs, somewhat smaller and more pointed than those of the domestic varieties, are laid.

This large and magnificent wild bird has always had numerous enemies, such

UMI

© *Trinity Court Studio*

PITTSBURGH'S GOLDEN TRIANGLE POINTS TO THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE OHIO

The Monongahela on the right and the Allegheny at the left merge in the broad stream which 175 years ago became the highroad to the West. Here, in 1754, the French built Fort Duquesne, but burned it when they retreated four years later. The English replaced it with Fort Pitt, a stouter stronghold, in 1763. Fort Duquesne stood at the Point, but Fort Pitt was built 100 yards further north, on the banks of the Allegheny (see Bulletin No. 5).

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Annam, "Carrying-Pole" of French Indo-China

OUT of the South China Sea, like a dragon of old, the typhoon lifted its ugly head and roared down on the coast villages of Annam, in French Indo-China, recently. Zigzagging inland, it levelled bamboo huts, devastated fields of rice, and destroyed roads and telegraph lines. Eight inches of rainfall, the heaviest in the region for 31 years, washed out whole villages, bridges and steamer landings. More than 250 persons and thousands of head of cattle lost their lives.

To the long, narrow province of Annam such violent whirlwinds are quite familiar, although seldom are they so destructive to life and property.

Annam might be compared to a "carry-pole" uniting two "bags of rice"—Tonkin and Cochin-China. But mountainous Annam also raises much rice, on narrow fields squeezed between rugged highlands and the sea (see illustration, next page). Due to her unique position on the curving coast, the central and northern districts get sufficient rains on both monsoons to raise two crops of rice a year.

Once a Part of China

For more than a thousand years, Annam, which is nearly one-fifth as large as France, was part of China, but in 1428 it broke away from the Ming rule. Later it sent gifts to the Manchu throne. Because of this long overlordship of China the rulers of Annam have surrounded themselves with military and civil mandarins in imitation of China's court. On an esplanade outside of Hué, the capital of Annam, as once was done in Peiping, sacrifices to Heaven and Earth are performed by the Emperor, assisted by mandarins.

Annam is less under French control, officially, than any of the other states in the territorial group known as French Indo-China. Until recently the imperial palace at Hué was forbidden ground. It is still not easy of access. France is represented by a Resident-Superior, but all his mandates are carried out, by courtesy, in the name of the Emperor, who is to his own people, like the former emperors of China, "The Son of Heaven."

Through Annam's coastal plain runs one of the world's most picturesque highways, called "Route Colonial No. 1" by the French. This vital traffic link threads its way through the entire length of Indo-China's thick jungles, widespreading rice plains, and up and down forested hills for some 1,600 miles, from the Siamese frontier to the China gateway.

Follows Old Mandarin Road

Although improved recently under the French colonial program, much of this route follows the old Mandarin Road, down which once marched the power and culture of China's emperors, to the Imperial Annamese Court at Hué.

To-day the road is excellent, but congested with beasts and people. The Annamese are a restless lot, and, with their numerous dogs, water buffaloes, and an occasional elephant, are ever on the move. Farmers carrying baskets of produce, slung on a pole over the shoulder, jog-trot back and forth from their fields and the market towns.

There is no hitch-hiking in Annam, because everyone scurries to the roadside, out of the way, at the approach of a car—that is, almost everyone. Sometimes a foolish old Annamese, believing that an evil spirit is tagging close to him, dodges across the path of the car at the last moment, hoping that the spirit will be struck

UMI

as the fox, coon, mink, skunk, wolf, lynx, and coyote. Its bird enemies include owls, eagles, and hawks.

The turkey was taken to Spain in 1519 by Francisco Fernandez. From that country it spread throughout Europe and England, being introduced into the latter country in 1524. There is a verse to the effect that:

"Turkeys, carps, hoppes, picarel and beer,
Came into England all in one year."

Herded Like Cattle On Western Prairies

To-day in Texas, Colorado, and the Dakotas many flocks of a thousand or more birds are raised annually. Often these large flocks are herded on the prairies in much the same manner as are sheep and cattle.

From the original wild stocks man has developed a number of useful varieties which differ in plumage color. Six standard varieties are recognized by the American Poultry Association: the Slate, the Bourbon Red, the Black, the Narragansett, the Bronze, and the White Holland.

Note: For other photographs of turkeys, and additional data about their habits, plumage, and place in trade, see: "Fowls of Forest and Stream Tamed by Man," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1930; "Wild Life of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts," September, 1932; "Smoke over Alabama," December, 1931; "Arizona Comes of Age," January, 1929; "Missouri, Mother of the West," October, 1923; and "The Geography of Our Foreign Trade," January, 1922.

Bulletin No. 1, November 26, 1934.

Photograph courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

HERE IS THE PROPER WAY TO CARRY A LIVE TURKEY

This manner of handling will not harm the bird or permit it to do any damage. Heavy birds, if carried by the feet, are liable to serious injury. The value of the turkey as food is due not only to the excellent flavor of the flesh, but to the enormous size which it attains. A bird weighing 50 pounds or more is not unusual.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

National Park Pictures on Postage Stamps

"FOR SALE: Set of Engraved Pictures of Ten National Parks. Price, 55 cents. Apply at Your Nearest Post Office."

Thus might the Federal Post Office Department advertise its handsome new National Park Series of ten postage stamps. Scenes from two more of the nation's playgrounds recently found places on the little stickers that carry our letters and packages through the mails.

An 8-cent Zion Park (Utah) stamp joined its fellows already released for their twofold purpose of carrying mail and proclaiming the beauties of America's out-of-doors. This gray-green stamp has in its center a reproduction of "The Great White Throne"—towering, temple-like rock formation found in the park.

"Cliff Palace" of Vanished Indians

Later, a 4-cent sticker of autumn brown color, representing Mesa Verde National Park (Colorado), took its place in the upper right-hand corner of envelopes in the Nation's mail. On its face, in a central design, is "Cliff Palace," an awesome ruin of vanished Indian tribes (see illustration, next page).

If your knowledge of geography is good, you probably will know in which States eight of the ten parks are located; but only if your knowledge is much better than average will you be able correctly to place them all.

Yellowstone has been familiar to Americans since it became the country's first National Park in 1872. Yet every year thousands of visitors turn homeward from its gates unaware that its area includes parts of Montana and Idaho as well as Wyoming. Old Faithful geyser in Yellowstone is featured on the 5-cent stamp.

Inquiries as to the situations of the Grand Canyon (Arizona) (2c.), Mount Rainier (Washington) (3c.), and Yosemite (California) (1c.), can be answered by most persons with even a casual knowledge of geography; but neither the 427,000-acre Great Smoky Mountains National Park of Tennessee and North Carolina (10c.), nor Glacier National Park in Montana (9c.) are so well known.

Twenty-Two National Parks

Between the longitudes of Acadia National Park along the rocky coast of Maine (7c.), and Crater Lake National Park in southwestern Oregon (6c.), lie not only the parks that have been selected for the stamp series, but ten others—twenty in all within the continental borders of the United States. Two more, the Hawaii National Park and Mount McKinley National Park of Alaska, complete the list.

Postage-stamp geography was not born with the issue of this series. The Colosseum of Rome is depicted on an Italian stamp, a picture of the Arc de Triomphe is the central feature of a French issue, and several nations have placed miniature maps on the faces of their stamps.

Note: Students preparing units or projects about our National Parks will find helpful material and many photographs in the following: "Western National Parks Invite America Out-of-Doors," *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1934; "Patriotic Pilgrimage to Eastern National Parks," June, 1934; "A Native Son's Rambles in Oregon," February, 1934; "Nature's Scenic Marvels of the West," July, 1933; "Washington, the Evergreen State," February, 1933; "Colorado, A Barrier That Became a Goal," July, 1932; "The Secret of the Southwest Solved," December, 1929; "Arizona Comes of Age," January, 1929; "Photographing the Marvels of the West in Colors," June, 1928; "Surveying the Grand Canyon of the Colorado," May, 1924; "The Scenery of North America," April, 1922; and "Scenes from America's Southwest," June, 1921.

UMI

and he will be freed of the pest. But some of them have not learned to judge the speed of a modern automobile; so there is danger that the car will not only hit the spirit, but his flying coat tails as well.

Near-Savage Tribes In Mountains

Back in the mountains of Annam one finds the near-savage Mois, in direct contrast to the civilized Annamese of the sea coast. A mountain maid of Annam wears a one-piece gown caught loosely about the waist. The upper part of her body is bare, save for two long strings of beads.

The women of all parts of Annam have far more freedom than those of China, and have one advantage over their Western sisters—in Annam men share the care of the babies!

The Annamese capital city of Hué, while not as large as Hanoi, capital of the combined provinces of French Indo-China, is one of the colorful cities of the Orient. Its two-story houses and one great palace, roofed in yellow, where the emperor dwells, rise gently from the banks of the winding River of Perfumes—a name given to the capital's highroad to the sea because of the sweet-scented flowering trees growing along its banks.

The Annamese quarter of the city, with its walled citadel, is on one side of the river, and the Residency and French section on the opposite.

Note: For other data about Indo-China and its people see: "Nature's Most Amazing Mammal (Elephant)," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1934; "Pieces of Silver," September, 1933; "Along the Old Mandarin Road of Indo-China," August, 1931; "Four Faces of Siva," September, 1928; and "Glimpses of Asia," May, 1921.

Bulletin No. 2, November 26, 1934.

© *National Geographic Society*

HOW RICE IS HARVESTED IN ANNAM

After the grain has been cut the sheaves are beaten against the inside of large bamboo baskets. The grain drops out and the straw is saved for fuel or fertilizer, or is made into paper. In another method, the sheaves are taken to a central floor and the rice pounded out on stones.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Kent, the Garden of England

ALTHOUGH the bridegroom of Princess Marina is known to the world as Prince George, his official title is now "Duke of Kent." King George V recently revived the ancient dukedom in elevating his fourth son to the peerage (his other sons are known as: Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Duke of Gloucester).

The "Dukedom of Kent" is but a name, recalling one of the Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain, but the present-day county of Kent, which occupies about the same territory, is one of the largest and most populous districts of England.

With an area a little greater than that of the State of Rhode Island, Kent fills the tongue of land that extends southeast from London to the North Sea and the Strait of Dover.

Its Beauty Attracts Artists

The busiest railways and highways that link London with the continent of Europe pass through Kent, but the county is essentially agricultural, except for a narrow, suburban and industrial strip near London. Kent, in fact, is known as "the garden of England."

During three seasons of the year its natural charm attracts artists, writers, and other beauty lovers in numbers comparable to the pilgrims once drawn to the shrines of Canterbury. In the spring, blossoming fruit orchards blanket Kent hillsides with pink and white; in the summer, gay flowers run riot around every thatched cottage and hedgerow; and, in the fall, its hop gardens and wooded ravines glow with autumnal color, though for lack of quick frosts the richer tones of New England are seldom seen.

Kent's population experiences a sudden, although temporary, leap upward in the early autumn when thousands of hop-pickers—men, women, and children recruited from the poorer sections of London—pour into its fields to harvest the ripe cones used in making beverages, medicine, etc. A distinctive feature of the Kent landscape is the oast house, its pointed cowl swung with the wind so that the vapors of the drying hops may be quickly carried away.

"Men of Kent" and "Kentish Men"

The county is divided into two nearly equal parts by a low range of chalk hills, designated on maps as the North Downs, but popularly known as "the backbone of Kent," extending from Folkstone through Maidstone to Westerham, near the Surrey border. Local rivalry divides the populace into "Men of Kent" and "Kentish Men," the former born east of the River Medway and the latter west of it. The Medway, a picturesque stream, cuts through the Downs near Maidstone, the capital of the county.

Because Kent is the nearest part of England to the continent (only 17 miles of water separate Dover from Cape Griz-Nez, France), it has been first to know the heel of invaders in ages past. The Romans entered Britain through Kent, developing a number of ports along its coast and extending excellent paved highways into the interior. The focus of these roads became the thriving city of Canterbury.

Canterbury to-day is the most interesting city in the county, although it is exceeded in population by eight other Kentish towns. Because the march of modern industry and the shortest trade routes to the continent have passed Canterbury by, it still retains many medieval features recalling the days when it was one of the most venerated pilgrim shrines of the Middle Ages. As the residence of the Primate of All England, Canterbury might to-day be called the "religious capital" of the Empire.

Cathedral Dates from 1070

Finest and most revered of all Canterbury's treasures is, of course, its magnificent cathedral, dating from 1070. Its vast scale, wealth of monuments, rare thirteenth-century stained glass, and the memories of grave events enacted within its walls make it by far the most important of all church structures in England.

Henry VIII in 1538 put an end to the heavy traffic of pilgrims to its miracle-working shrines. But nearly every visitor to the cathedral to-day wants first to be shown the small slab of stone (replacing a blood-stained bit of pavement sent to Rome) where Archbishop Thomas Becket fell, and to gaze in awed silence at the door from the cloisters, which is kept ajar as it was when four knights stole through it on December 29, 1170, and slew "the turbulent priest." Becket's canonization, two years later, launched the pilgrimages, whose holiday aspects are vividly described in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."

UMI

Photograph by G. A. Grant, courtesy National Park Service

THE MYSTERY OF MESA VERDE LURES SCHOLARS AS WELL AS TOURISTS

One of our most fascinating National Parks, this ghost apartment house under a massive cliff in southwestern Colorado dates from 1073 A. D. Dr. A. E. Douglass, who conducted studies for the National Geographic Society in the Southwest, proved the age of these unusual dwellings from tree-rings in the timbers used in its construction.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Pittsburgh Has a Trade Jubilee

EARLY this month, Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania metropolis whose name immediately brings to mind coal, iron, steel, glass, tin, paint, aluminum, and other major industries, celebrated the 175th anniversary of the opening of trade west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Modern commerce in the busy "Smoky City" paused while historical parades and pageants recalled the steady growth and amazing development of the frontier settlement and riverport that, since 1759, has become a mighty industrial center, and the tenth largest city in the nation.

Although the French were first to recognize the strategic value of the site of Pittsburgh—both as an outpost of defense and as a trading center—it was George Washington who first focused the attention of the English on the forks of the Ohio. As a youth of twenty, Washington passed through the trackless wilderness of western Pennsylvania to carry a message from Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to the French commander at Fort Le Boeuf.

Snow Hampers Progress

In a communication to the National Geographic Society, Dr. William Joseph Showalter describes that part of Washington's significant journey which took him to the site of the future Pittsburgh, making maps and reports that proved of great value when the territory was later opened for trade.

"Washington and his guide, Christopher Gist, set out from Wills Creek (Cumberland) on the 15th of November, 1752," Dr. Showalter writes. "The first night they came to Georges Creek and camped a mile or so south of what is now Frostburg, Maryland. They reached Gist's house, in the new settlement near the present Mount Braddock, Pennsylvania, on Sunday night, November 18. Anyone who has been over such mountains as Big Savage, Negro Mountain, Keyser's Ridge, and Laurel Hill by the Old National Trail knows what hard climbing those four days involved.

"The snow was ankle deep when they set out from Gist's. Crossing the Youghiogheny River just below Connellsville, they headed north to Jacobs Creek, and spent the night at Jacob's cabins, which stood not far from what is now Mount Pleasant.

"Then they turned northwest, crossed Sewickley Creek, and came to the big bend of the Monongahela almost at the spot where the highway bridge crosses the river from McKeesport to the city of Duquesne. They marched across the site of that busy industrial center of to-day and then recrossed the river after passing below what is now Kennywood Park.

Washington Comments on "Point"

"Frazier's cabin stood just about where the plant of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works stands to-day, between the river and Washington Street, at the mouth of Turtle Creek. From here Barnaby Currin and Henry Steward, in a canoe, carried the baggage down the river to its confluence with the Allegheny.

"Washington, with Gist, rode over the site of the future Pittsburgh. He reached the forks of the Ohio ahead of his baggage and, while he waited for Currin and Steward, studied the point as a site for a fort. He found a 'considerable bottom of flat, well-timbered land all around it.' How different the 'point' at Pitts-

UMI

Dover and Folkstone, the chief gateways from and to the continent, are busy modern ports, but Dover's ancient castle, on the summit of a chalk cliff, contains a stone beacon which is perhaps the oldest standing building in England.

"The Dickens Country"

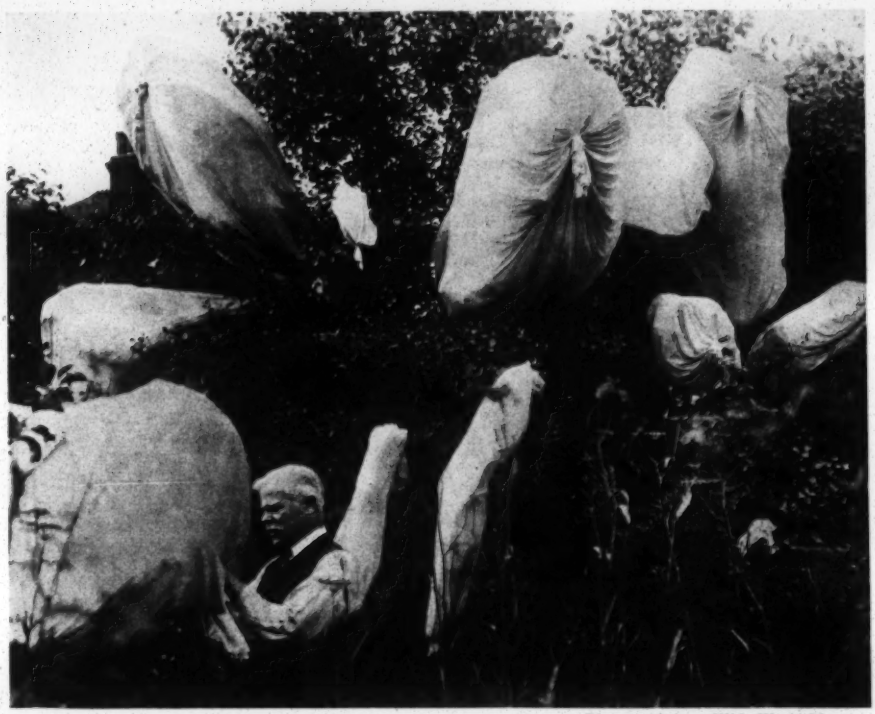
Rochester lies in the heart of the "Dickens Country." Cooling March, which extends north to the Thames, is the scene of the opening chapters of "Great Expectations." Not far away is Chalk, the cottage where the great novelist spent his honeymoon. At Gad's Hill, two miles north of Rochester Bridge, Dickens lived from 1857 until his death in 1870.

In the moorlands of southwestern Kent lies the health resort of Tunbridge Wells, long famed as the watering-place of the serious minded. Macaulay, Meredith, Thackeray, and others mention it in their writings, and occasionally leading figures of modern English letters may be seen along the Pantiles, or Parade, the chief rendezvous of the resort. The city is also noted for Tunbridge Ware, a kind of wood-mosaic.

Note: Students desiring English references or photographs (many of the latter in natural color) dealing with industries, costumes, resources, schools, inns, and scenic beauty should also consult: "Vagabonding in England," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1934; "Beauties of the Severn Valley," April, 1933; "Between the Heather and the North Sea," February, 1933; "Some Forgotten Corners of London," February, 1932; "Visits to the Old Inns of England," March, 1931; "Oxford, Mother of Anglo-Saxon Learning," November, 1929; "Down Devon Lanes," "Through the English Lake District Afoot and Awheel," and "A Tour in the English Fenland," May, 1929; "Vacation in a Fifteenth Century English Manor House," May, 1928; "London from a Bus Top," May, 1926; and "A Char-a-Bancs in Cornwall," December, 1924.

In 1935 the *National Geographic Magazine* will publish additional articles about England, including Kent and the Isle of Wight.

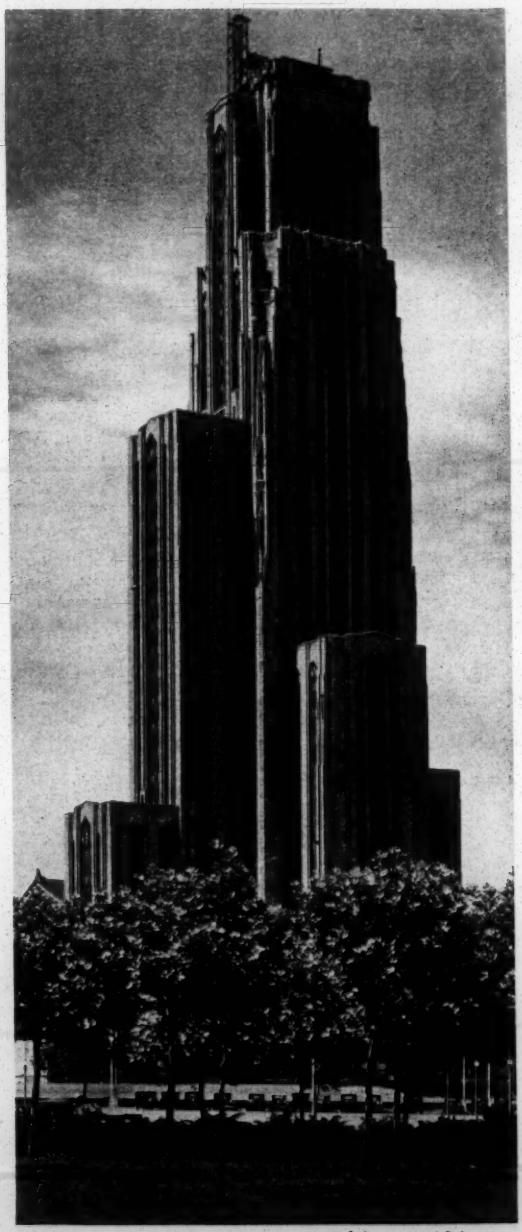
Bulletin No. 4, November 26, 1934.



Photograph from Wide World Photos

BUTTERFLY FARMING, ONE OF KENT'S UNUSUAL INDUSTRIES

Like fragments from a wrecked stratosphere balloon, net cages are spread over bushes at Bexley, in the London suburban area of Kent. Within them thousands of butterflies of many different species are bred for collectors, and scientists.



© *Johnston and Johnston*

SYMBOL OF PITTSBURGH'S PROGRESS

The towering "Cathedral of Learning," which, when completed, will house most of the activities of the University of Pittsburgh. Its windows overlook the scenes of pioneer struggles and bloody warfare which preceded the opening of the great Mississippi valley to trade and commerce.

burgh to-day, with its downtown skyscraper district and its great highway bridges! (See illustration, page 2.)

Swam the Allegheny

"The party swam its horses across the Allegheny in almost the same spot where the Manchester Bridge crosses to-day and camped not far from the present Federal Highway No. 19.

"The next morning they set out down the river, and at what is now known as McKees Rocks came to the home of the Indian Shingiss, at that time a friend of the English, but later an enemy who justified Heckewelder's description of him as 'a terror to the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania.'

"While at the home of Shingiss, Washington made a careful study of the site, for it was near here, where Chartiers Creek flows into the Ohio, that the Ohio Company had planned to build its fort.

Washington's Choice

"The youthful major was quick to see the disadvantages of this site as compared to that within the forks of the Ohio, and reported thereon to Governor Dinwiddie.

"The French, English, and American governments in later years put their seal of approval on the findings of the boy soldier."

Note: For other Pennsylvania references see: "By Car and Steamer Around Our Inland Seas," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1934; "Historic City of Brotherly Love (Philadelphia)," December, 1932; "Travels of George Washington," January, 1932; "The Most Famous Battle Field in America (Gettysburg)," July, 1931; "Pirate Rivers and Their Prizes," July, 1926; "On the Trail of the Air Mail," January, 1926; "America's Amazing Railway Traffic," April, 1923; "The Origin of American State Names," August, 1920; and "The Industrial Titan of America," May, 1919.

Bulletin No. 5, November 26, 1934.